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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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§66 [illegible] a division of occupations. Regional specialization is completely lacking. In the absence of any professional occupations—there being no people who wholly devote themselves to such activities as sharpening, tanning, or hunting—and with limited amount of individual specialization, no need has been felt or regarded as existing in the manufacture of bone, sinew, or fur. Sharpening while certain women are well known for their skill in sewing and cooking, both professionals are occasionally approached for assistance in carving out a job. But bone building and fur pull for their work. In general, however, such services are rarely requested.

§66.1 A summary of the division of labor is presented in Table 11. It must be pointed out that the schedules a basis as manifest labor-lists which, in many cases, differ from the ideals of the society. For example, Louis Mitai expressed that a man's job is to get wood, brush, and water for the camp while his women cut the brush and does the cooking. Actually few if any men had been seen to get brush, for these do last heavy wood.

Table 11 shows that one of three-eight representative occupations, eight are normally performed by either sex and at least fourteen additional ones are frequently done by both sexes. Five tasks can be equally allocated to either men or women. Although certain occupations are marked as men or as normally done by women, women can in an emergency fulfill these tasks. Such work includes big game hunting, cutting trees, and even building bone houses. Men can, in an emergency, cook, sew skins, make baskets, wash or repair clothes, sew mats-rooms, and do numerous [illegible] general. However, men do not like to perform women's duties.

§67 §67.1 §67.2 No occupations are clearly demarcated by age categories, ability rather than age determining when tasks may be performed. Children, particularly girls above the age of six or seven, perform such household duties as gathering wood and water, making fire, tending cooking stoves, sewing, and washing dishes. Girls from about eleven years of age assist in such heavier or more complex female activities as tanning skin, making camp, laying snowshoes, or preparing carcass. Mature girls and women, however, take the responsible role in carrying out these activities. Boys from fifteen years commonly engage in male allocated tasks like cutting trees, hewing, woodworking, trapping, and hunting, but if they are below that age little more than occasional assistance in these tasks is expected of them. No activities are taboo to old age. An old person keeps performing his customary duties until the nature of his work succumbs his physical powers. As a matter of fact it is this dwindling ability, rather than accumulated years, which defines old age.*

INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS

§71 Referred to what has already been said that the relatively slight importance of social organization in Kaska society is the fact that interpersonal relations are primarily restricted within the family during six or seven months of the year. Visits between winter settlements relieve this pattern somewhat, but it is mainly during trading visits to Lower Post that such interpersonal relations involve larger segments of the society. The highest degree of social interaction occurs during the summer, when members of the several tribes make their residence in that town.

* See below pp. 158-60.